



## BMP-3

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

BMP-3 / object 688M "Basnya"

BMP-3K

BMP-3MICV

BMP-3F



Amphibious infantry fighting vehicle with an ATGM. Developed by the Special Design Bureau of the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant, chief designer - A. Nikonov according to some sources and A. A. Blagonravov according to others. Development of the 2K23 weapons system - Instrument-making Design Bureau (Tula), chief designer of weapons systems - A. G. Shipunov. The IFV was created on the basis of the experimental IFV "Object 688" "Basnya" (under development since 1978) using chassis elements of the experimental light amphibious tank "Object 685" (1975). In 1980, for the "Basnya" IFV, KBM proposed a new 2K23 weapons system with a 100 mm 2A70 gun-launcher and a twin 30 mm 2A72 gun. In 1981, a new experimental IFV "Object 688M" with a 2K23 weapons system was created. Testing of the IFV began in 1982. In 1985, state and military tests of the BMP-3 began and in May 1987 the vehicle was accepted into service with the USSR Armed Forces. It has been mass-produced at the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant since the end of 1987, in parallel with the BMP-2. A total of 339 units were produced by 1994.



100-mm rifled gun 2A70 BMP-3 (photo - Denis Mokrushin, <http://twower.livejournal.com/> ).



BMP-3, general view ( <http://militaryphotos.net> )

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84,775	28,241
71,414	27,491
62,144	25,071

FLAG count

## Latest comments

### Electronic warfare complex K

PPP Wrote:...After all, Donald Co has enough RTR systems - he was guaranteed to "write"...

Big\_Prison 2017-11-01 18:47

### Electronic warfare complex K

Altimeter Wrote:...If the reason for absence of the first is known, then Voodoo was not bad...

Bolshoy\_Prison 2017-11-01 18:28

### Electronic warfare complex K

PPP Wrote:Max Wrote:data on noi use of Khibiny ...There are genera rules of counteraction...

Altimeter 2017-11-01 17:46

### Electronic warfare complex K

And a video-schmideo to boot <https://youtu.be/kOoQ3ru4QUE> pa fa

oldstaryi 2017-10-31 20:43

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20.03.2009 00:41:27

Comments: [162](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) »

## 1L219 / 1L219M Zoo-1

### DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

#### 1L219 "Zoo"

**1L219M "Zoo-1"** Artillery reconnaissance radar complex. Development of a complex to replace the ARK-1 artillery radar complex 1RL239 "Lynx" was assigned to the Strela Research Institute (Tula) by the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers dated 05.07.1981. It was planned to complete the development and accept the complex into service by 1991. Co-executors of the Research Institute "Strela": Tula plant "Arsenal" (production of prototypes of the complex), Saratov PO "Tantal" (USSR Ministry of Economic Development, development of a discrete phase shifter), OKB EP NPO "Svetlana" (USSR Ministry of Economic Development), NPP "Istok" from the city of Fryazino (USSR Ministry of Economic Development, development of microwave devices), Electromechanical Plant named after Vladimir Ilyich in Moscow (USSR METP, development of a power take-off generator). By order of the 2nd Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Radio Industry, the director of the Research Institute "Strela" V.I. Simachev was appointed chief designer, deputy chief designer - M.A. Romm. Leading Deputy Chief Designers - for the circuit and technical part - V.F. Barabanshchikov, for the design part - Yu.M. Mosyakov, for the technological part - A.D. Solomentsev, for mathematical and software support - V.V. Vodilov. The preliminary design of the Zoopark-1 complex was developed in 1983, the technical design - in 1984. As part of the unification of a number of systems of the Zoopark-1 and Zoopark -2 complexes, by order of the USSR Ministry of Radio Industry, the development of a detector, a digital device for primary information processing, a master oscillator and a shaper of the FKM signal in microelectronic design was assigned to OKB PO Iskra. The Strela Research Institute was developing an electromechanical tablet for displaying information on a topographic map, and developing trajectory extrapolation algorithms. By the end of 1986, the development of design documentation was completed. On June 19, 1986, the USSR Council of Ministers issued a decree providing for the creation of a more complex complex, which was to include the Zoopark-1 complex as a component. This led to a change in the TTT for the Zoopark-1 complex and the need to rework a number of components and develop new microwave devices. In this regard, the prototype of the 1L219 Zoopark-1 complex was sent for preliminary testing only in October 1988.

★★★



The 1L219 "Zoo" radar complex vehicle (photo first published in the early 1990s in the "Equipment and Armament" magazine, <http://talks.guns.ru> ).

### [Electronic warfare complex K](#)

In principle, so much has been written about Khibiny that, thanks to some, it is not entirely...

[oldstarvi](#) 2017-10-31 20:37

### [Electronic warfare complex K](#)

Photo of the piece of iron itself

[Sierra](#) 2016-09-18 16:10

### [Electronic warfare complex K](#)

The material, of course, is not entirely appropriate, but it fits in with the discussion here...

[osankin](#) 2014-09-09 12:05

### [Electronic warfare complex K](#)

PPP Wrote: Moreover - you can't explain why they are suppressing Aegis radars at such a low...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-09 00:12

### [Electronic warfare complex K](#)

Max Wrote: Ok, thanks for the answer, frankly speaking, not a simple answer to those...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-08 23:43

### [Electronic warfare complex K](#)

Max Wrote: data on the non-use of Khibiny ...There are general rules counteracting the means...

[PPP](#) 2014-09-05 18:28





The 1L219M "Zoo-1" radar complex vehicle ( <http://www.vektor.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.03.2011 23:45:16

Comments: [4](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

### 1L260 Zoo-1M

#### **DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)**

**1L260 "Zoopark-1M"** Radar system for reconnaissance of missile and artillery positions. Developed by NPO Strela (Tula) of the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern. The contract with the Russian Ministry of Defense for the supply of 1L260 radar systems was probably concluded in November 2011. The systems are being manufactured in 2012. The system will probably undergo military trials in 2013 (see below).

★★★



Radar machine 1L261 of the 1L260 "Zoo-1M" complex at the MAKS-2013 air show, Ramenskoye, August 26-31, 2013 ( <http://i-korotchenko.livejournal.com> ).



Radar vehicle 1L261 of the 1L260 "Zoo-1M" complex ( <http://www.npostrela.com> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 01,09,2013 00:44:19

Comments: [1](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

### Wolf VPK-3927

**DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)**

**VPK-3927 "Wolf" VPK-39271 "Wolf-1" VPK-39272 "Wolf-2" VPK-39273 "Wolf-3" VPK-39274 "Wolf-4"**

★★★

Armored vehicle. The vehicle was developed by Military Engineering Center LLC, and is expected to be mass-produced at the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant. The first three prototypes of the vehicle were shown at the Engineering Technologies 2010 exhibition in Zhukovsky. Factory testing of the VPK-3927 was planned to be completed by November 2010. On November 21, 2012, the media reported that state testing of the VPK-3927 was planned to be completed in the second half of 2013. However, the planned volumes of vehicle purchases by the Russian Armed Forces were not reported.

On August 21, 2013, citing the Russian Minister of Defense , [it was reported](#) that testing of the VPK-3927 Wolf would be completed by the end of 2014, after which a decision would be made on accepting the vehicle into service.

Default vehicle data VPK-3927.





Armored car "Wolf" VPK-3927 ( <http://rcforum.ru/> ).



Armored car "Wolf" VPK-39272 ( <http://rcforum.ru/> ).





Armored car "Wolf" VPK-39273. Exhibition "Technologies in mechanical engineering-2010" in Zhukovsky ( <http://bvtv.narod.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 10.08.2012 16:20:47

Comments: [2](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

## R&D Krymsk

DATA FOR 2013 (in progress)

R&D "Krymsk"



Combat wheeled vehicle with hybrid power plant and electric transmission based on the BTR-90 "Rostok" (research development). R&D "Krymsk" is being conducted by the "Military-Industrial Company" by order of the Russian Ministry of Defense. Project manager - Viktor Rudin. On July 18, 2013, the completion of the transporter was announced.



The NIR "Krymsk" transporter undergoing tests, 2013 ( <http://milindcom.ru> ).



The NIR "Krymsk" transporter undergoing tests on the runway in Kubinka, 2013 ( <http://milindcom.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 31.07.2013 10:42:40

Comments: [1](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

### PTS-4 "Duplo"

**DATA FOR 2013 (standard replenishment)**

**PTS-4 "Duplo"**



Amphibious tracked transporter. The development of the PTS-4 was started by the Transmash Design Bureau (Omsk) before 2007. The prototype of the transporter was first publicly shown at a military equipment exhibition in Omsk in 2007. In 2009, it was planned to conclude a contract for the supply of PTS-4 Duplo engineering weapons ( [source](#) ). The transporter will probably be manufactured by the Omsk Transport Engineering Plant. In 2011, the PTS-4 transporter passed state tests. In the fall of 2013, the transporter will probably be accepted into service by the Russian Armed Forces with the placement of a state defense order in 2014. The transporter is designed for the landing of artillery systems, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, tractors, cars, personnel and various cargoes across water obstacles.



Transporter PTS-4 ( <http://kbtm-omsk.ru> ).





Transporter PTS-4 with payload ( <http://kbtm-omsk.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 24.07.2013 00:37:55

Comments: [3](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

## RPG-32 Hashim

DATA AS OF 2013 (in progress)

RPG-32 "Khashim" / 6G40

★★★

Hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher / multifunctional grenade launcher. Developed by GNPP Bazalt (Moscow) by order of Jordan. The name "Hashim" is the family name of the Hashemite royal dynasty of Jordan and the Prophet Muhammad - the grenade launcher was named by the Jordanian King Abdullah II. The contract for the development of the RPG-32 was signed in 2005. In the same year, the creation of the grenade launcher began. The grenade launcher was first shown to the public at an arms exhibition in Paris in June 2008. In 2010-2011, the RPG was tested in Russia. In November 2010, an agreement was signed between Russia and Jordan to establish a joint venture for the production of the RPG-32 - the parties contribute 50% to 50%.

On May 30, 2013, a plant for the production of RPG-32 was opened in Jordan. The plant's production capacity is up to 60,000 RPGs per year. It is expected that RPGs will be supplied to third countries.

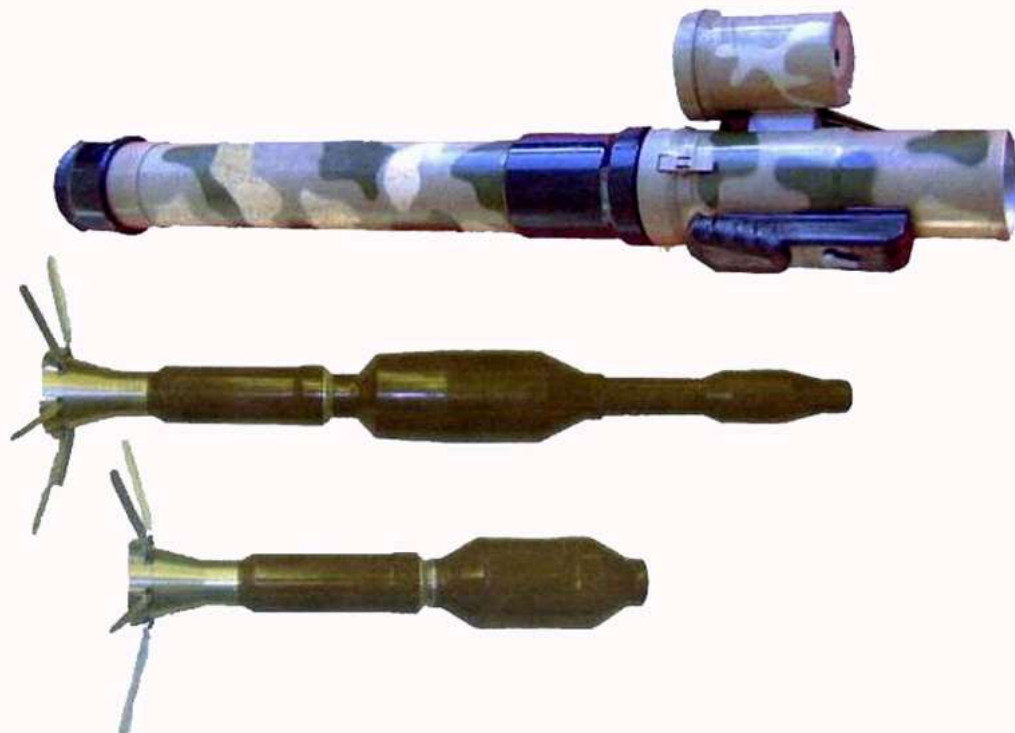


From top to bottom: TBG-32V round, PG-32V round, RPG-32 Hashim grenade launcher launcher ( <http://militaryphotos.net> ).



RPG-32 Hashim in the hands of a Jordanian army soldier, 2013 ( <http://www.defence24.pl> ).





RPG-32 Hashim, version for delivery to third countries, 2012 ( <http://www.weapon.ge> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 31.05.2013 23:39:34

Comments: [2](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

## Hawk / Dot

**DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)**

**Yastreb complex, B-612 missile**

**Tochka complex, B-614 missile**

★★★

High-precision tactical missile systems developed by the Fakel Design Bureau / promising military missile systems with high firing accuracy. Development of the systems was initiated based on recommendations developed by the 3rd Central Research Institute of the USSR Ministry of Defense in the Kholm research project (headed by G.P. Mamyshev); greater efficiency of the system with an autonomous inertial control system was revealed. Preliminary development of the Yastreb system was carried out in accordance with the decision of the USSR Supreme Council of the National Economy Commission on Military-Industrial Issues No. 40 of March 11, 1963. Development of preliminary designs for the systems was initiated in accordance with the decision of the Military-Industrial Complex under the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 40 of February 24, 1965. This decision approved the list of prime contractors for the work:

- OKB-2 GKAT, Chief Designer - P.D. Grushin - for the system as a whole;
- NII-923 GKAT, Chief Designer - V.A. Kazakov - for the control system;
- NII-125 GKOT, Chief Designer - Antropov I.V. - for combat units;
- KB-11 GPK Sredmash, Chief Designer - Kocharyants S.G. - for special charges with automation;
- OKB-221 of the Barrikady plant of the National Supreme Council of the National Economy, Chief Designer - Sergeev G.I. - for the ground equipment complex as a whole;
- Giproaviaprom GKAT, Chief Designer - Timokhin M.M. - for ground technological equipment;
- Bryansk Automobile Plant of the Prioksky Council of the National Economy, Chief Designer - Rozov R.A. - for self-propelled chassis;

The deadline for presenting the preliminary design of the complex has been set - the third quarter of 1965. The decision of the Military-Industrial Commission obliged the USSR Ministry of Defense to issue tactical and technical requirements for the development of the preliminary design of the Tochka complex within 15 days and, together with the State Committee on Aviation Technology and the State Commission on Radioelectronic Exploration and Exploration of the Russian Federation, to submit proposals in October 1965 for the creation of a promising military complex with the main agreed TTT for the work, based on the review of the preliminary design of the Tochka complex and previously completed work under the decision of the USSR Supreme Council of National Economy Commission on Military-Industrial Issues of March 11, 1963, No. 40 (the Yastreb complex). The procedure for financing the work was also stipulated, and an order was issued to the director of the Barrikady plant, Gerasimov, to ensure the timely receipt of TTT for the development of ground equipment from OKB-2 and the execution of work under this order. The development of missiles for the complexes was carried out on the basis of the [V-611](#)

anti-aircraft missile of the M-11 Navy Air Defense Complex developed by the Fakel Design Bureau. The "Yastreb" complex was developed with a radio-technical guidance system and the "Tochka" complex with an inertial guidance system. The projects were not implemented, but the technical documentation for the "Tochka" complex project was transferred to the Machine-Building Design Bureau, where, under the leadership of S.P. Nepobedimy, the design of the [9K79 "Tochka"](#) complex was started in 1966-1967 .



Testing of an experimental chassis, which was supposedly proposed to be used as a launcher for the Yastreb complex ("Cars in Shoulder Straps", Russian Armed Forces TV and Radio Company "Zvezda", 2009)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.09.2009 22:24:53

Comments: [5](#)

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### RS-14 Temp-2S - SS-16 SINNER

DATA AS OF 2013 (standard replenishment)

**Temp-S2M complex**

**15P642 Temp-2S complex, 15Zh42 / RS-14 - SS-X-16 / SS-16 SINNER missile**

**Temp-2SM1 complex, 15Zh47 missile**

**Temp-2SM2 complex, 15Zh48 missile**

★★★

Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) / road-mobile missile system (PGRK). Developed by the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering under the supervision of A.D. Nadiradze. By order of the USSR State Committee on Thermal Engineering (since March 3, 1965 - the USSR Ministry of Defense Industry), the first developments in the appearance of an ICBM on solid propellant rocket motors were started at NII-1 (future MIT) under the supervision of A.D. Nadiradze in 1962. Development of the second generation of composite solid propellants, incl. in relation to the complex with solid-fuel ICBM was started by NII-125 in 1964. By Order No. 24 of April 15, 1965, the Minister of Defense Industry of the USSR S.A. Zverev assigned NII-1 the development of an improved intercontinental complex "Temp-S2M" based on the "Temp-S" complex. The minister's order prescribed the conduct of design research, production and ground testing of full-size engines for ICBMs. The development of fuel charges for the first two stages was assigned to NII-125, and for the 3rd stage - to NII-6. The development of the missile itself was carried out by Department No. 1 of MIT, and the development of the complex was handled by the newly created Department No. 19 under the leadership of A.K. Vinogradov.



Reconstruction of the SPU 15U67 (author - Sinner75, <http://russianarms.ru> ).





Model of the articulated tracked SPU "object 829" with a 15Zh42 missile, Museum of History and Technology of the Kirov Plant, 2001 (photo - A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru> ).



Conversion crane KA-80 on the chassis MAZ-547A of the former SPU of the Temp-2S complex ( <http://vk.com> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.04.2011 01:04:47

Comments: [3332](#)

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## Complex 15P666 Speed, missile 15Zh66

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)  
Complex 15P666 "Speed", missile 15Zh66

★★★

Mobile medium-range ballistic missile / mobile ground-based missile system (PGRK). The complex was developed by the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering under the supervision of A.D. Nadiradze since 1982 using the developments and components of the medium-range PGRK RSD-10 "Pioneer", "Pioneer-3" / 15P157, ICBM "Topol" and developments on the promising ICBM "Topol-M". On November 23, 1983, on the initiative of D.F. Ustinov, a decision was made to create and deploy in Europe (including in the Warsaw Pact countries) the PGRK "Speed". The authorship of the name of the complex is also attributed to D.F. Ustinov. In December 1983, the USSR Ministry of Defense approved the tactical and technical requirements for the complex. The USSR CM Resolution on the creation of the complex was adopted on January 9, 1984. In April 1984, the Military-Industrial Commission of the USSR Ministry of Defense approved the schedule for the development of the complex. By early 1985, the first flight missile of the complex was ready for testing. The missiles were assembled at the Votkinsk Machine-Building Plant.

It was intended that the complex would quickly destroy the positions of the Pershing-2 IRBM and other nuclear weapons delivery systems and NATO military facilities in Western Europe from positions in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. The deployment of the Skorost PGRK in



Europe was planned to be combined with the redeployment of a part of the RSD-10 Pioneer PGRK to Anadyr (Chukotka) with targeting at part of the territory of the USA and Canada (targets - early warning radars and other facilities). In 1984, the 99th Motorized Rifle Division was redeployed to Chukotka in the area of the special underground structure "Portal" - to the future location of the "Pioneer" mobile ground missile system.



SPU of the 15P666 "Speed" complex at the Kapustin Yar proving ground ( <http://www.rusarmy.com> ).



Antenna-feeder device vehicle on the MAZ-7908 chassis developed by the Titan Central Design Bureau at the military equipment exhibition on 02.02.2008 ( <http://dic.academic.ru> ).

Author: DIMMI

Created: 24.01.2011 00:40:43

Comments: 9

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## RT-15 - SS-14 SCAPEGOAT/SCAMP

**DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)**

**Complex 15P696, SPU 8U253, missile RT-15 / 8K96 - SS-X-14 SCAMP / SCAPEGOAT**

**Complex 15P696, SPU 15U59, missile RT-15 / 8K96 - SS-14 SCAPEGOAT**

★★★

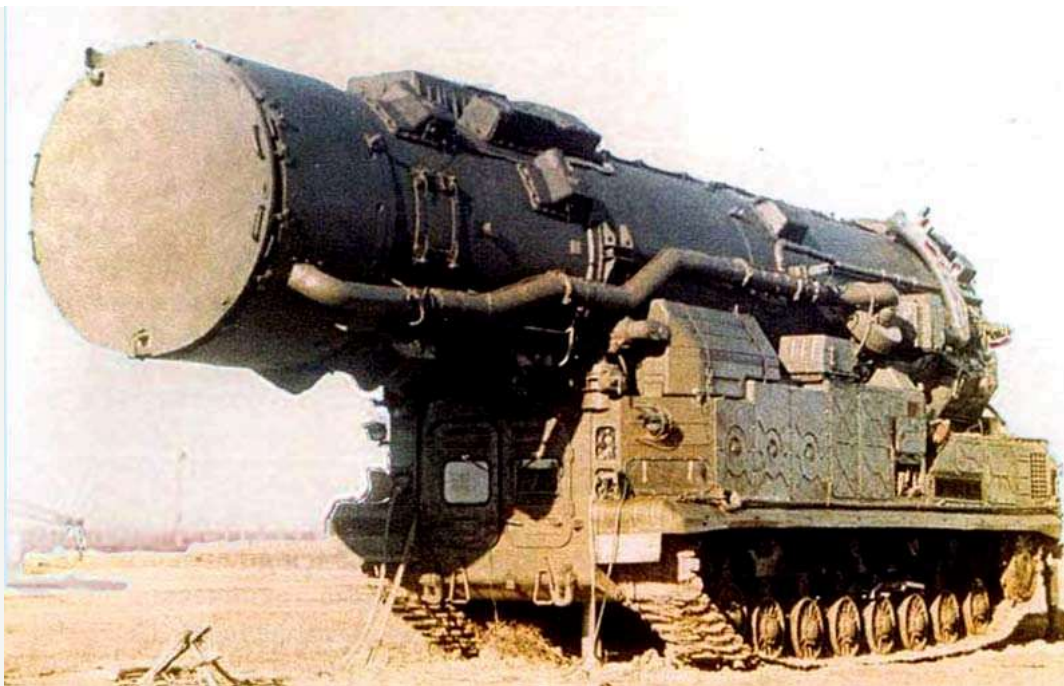
Mobile missile system with a medium-range ballistic missile. By the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 316-137 of April 4, 1961, OKB-1 of General Designer S.P. Korolev was appointed the lead design bureau for the creation of a stationary missile system with a solid-fuel ICBM RT-2 / 8K98 with a single-warhead. The same Decree also provided for the development of a mobile missile system on a tracked chassis with a RT-15 / 8K96 missile with a range of 2,500 km with its silo version. It was also assumed that the rocket engines would be unified based on the engines of all three stages of the RT-2 ICBM - using the engines of the 2nd and 3rd stages, it was planned to create the RT-15/8K96 medium-range missile, and using the 1st and 3rd stages - the RT-25/8K97 medium-range missile. S.P. Korolev was appointed Chairman of the Council of Chief Designers for both the RT-2 ICBM and the RT-15 and RT-25 MRBMs.

According to the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers, it was assumed that the RT-15 missile would be designed in both the 15P696 mobile complex and the 15P096 silo-based stationary complex. The launchers of the stationary complex 15P096 were developed in TsKB-34 (Special Machine-Building Design Bureau, chief designer - V.F. Lender) and manufactured by the Bolshevik plant (two launchers) for installation in structures at the State Central Test Site No. 4 in Kapustin Yar. However, at the stage of installation of the launchers, work was stopped and subsequently only on the mobile complex 15P696 was carried out.





Model of the 8U253 SPU project with the RT-15 missile, Museum of History and Technology of the Kirov Plant JSC, 2001 (photo - A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru> ).



The final version of the SPU - 15U59 with the RT-15 missile in the TPK (processed photographs from the sites <http://rocketpolk44.narod.ru> and <http://only-paper.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 30.07.2010 23:40:47

Comments: [129](#)

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## R-18 (project)

DATA FOR 2013 (standard replenishment)

R-18



Project of an operational-tactical missile. Preparation of the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on the design of the missile was initiated by order of the USSR Defense Council dated March 17, 1958. Design of a missile with a range of 600 km on high-boiling propellant components with a special charge was initiated by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1006-479 dated August 28, 1958 by SKB-385 (Miass). The missile was created on the basis of the R-13 SLBM with the complex placed on a self-propelled launcher (self-propelled start unit). Development of the R-18 missile was planned to be carried out during 1958-1961. The development of the preliminary design of the missile was planned for the first quarter of 1959. Flight design tests of the missile were planned to begin in the first quarter of 1960, and sighting and qualification tests of the missile were to be conducted in the second quarter of 1961. When preparing the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on the creation of the missile, it was stipulated that the creation of the missile within the specified time frame would be possible if it was transferred to SKB-385 of the Chelyabinsk Plant No. 66.

The development was stopped at the preliminary design stage in December 1958, probably due to the complete transition of the design bureau to the "marine" theme (SLBM).

*There is a version, which is supported, in particular, by the German historian of rocket science Norbert Brugge (see sources), according to which the design documentation and, possibly, some components of the project were transferred to the DPRK. Allegedly, the Nodong missile was developed on the basis of the R-18 project. We have not confirmed this information, but it is theoretically possible that the DPRK received developers - information carriers from SKB-385 (Miass), the departure of a large group of whom to the DPRK was prevented in the 1990s. When creating the Nodong-B missiles, it is possible that SKB-385 specialists were also used, since the missile has common features with the SKB-385 missiles of the 1960s.*



Model of the R-18 rocket from the Museum of the History of Technology of the Kirov Plant (photo by A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru> ).





Model of the launch unit with the R-18 rocket from the Museum of the History of Technology of the Kirov Plant (photo by A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28.01.2010 01:08:18

Comments: [30](#)

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## RB-531B Infauna

### **DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)**

**RB-531B "Infauna"** Radio reconnaissance and radio suppression system for airborne forces units. Development of the system was started in 2005 and completed in 2009. Enterprises from Moscow, Voronezh and St. Petersburg took part in the project, the lead organization was the Sozvezdie concern, the chief designer was M.L. Artemov. In 2009, it was planned to complete factory tests of the system, serial production was planned to begin in 2010. As a result, by the fall of 2010, state tests of the system were completed and by the end of 2010 it was planned to start serial production with the prospect of entering mass production in 2011. In September 2010, state tests of the system were completed. During 2011, the first two crews of the Infauna radio reconnaissance and radio suppression systems were trained and approved for operation at the inter-service training center for specialists and units of the Russian Armed Forces Electronic Warfare. On 16.01.2012, it was officially announced that the Airborne Forces had received the first 4 Infauna systems. The systems entered service with the electronic warfare units of the Svir Airborne Division (Ivanovo, Western Military District) and the electronic warfare units of the Airborne Assault (Mountain) Unit (Novorossiysk, Southern Military District).

★★★



Voronezh EW cadets during exercises with the RB-531B "Infauna" complex, February 2012 ("Red Star" via <http://russianarms.mybb.ru> ).



The "Infauna" complex vehicle ( <http://radikal.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 16.01.2012 22:54:59

Comments: [9](#)

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## T-62

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

"object 166"

T-62D

T-62 / "object 166"

T-62M / "object 166M"

T-62A / "object 165"

T-62MV

T-62K

★★★



Medium tank. Developed by the Design Bureau of Plant No. 183 (later the Design Bureau of Uralvagonzavod) based on the T-55 tank, Chief Designer L.N. Kartsev. Development began in 1957. Production and testing of the experimental prototype "Object 165" - 1957-1958, the experimental model "Object 166" - 1959-1960, testing of "Object 166" - 1960-1961. The tank was accepted into service under the name T-62 in 1961. Serial production was carried out at Plant No. 183 (Uralvagonzavod, Nizhny Tagil). By default, the data is for the basic modification of the T-62 (if the name of the modification is not specified, the data applies to all main models of the tank).

In 2013, it is planned to completely remove T-62 tanks from service in the Russian army.



T-62 of the Soviet Army during exercises, 1970-1980s (photo from the Cabal archive, <http://www.militaryphotos.net> )



T-62 with additional anti-cumulative screens. Tank battalion of the 291st Motorized Rifle Regiment of the 42nd Guards Motorized Rifle Division, Borzoi, Chechnya, 2005-2006 (photo from the Rambo54 archive, <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20.01.2010 15:04:10

Comments: 15

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## Object 327

**DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)**

**Object 327 ("puck")**



Experimental self-propelled artillery unit. The development of the SPG was carried out by the Central Design Bureau of the Uraltransmash plant, the chief designer was Nikolai Tupitsyn. The first prototype of the SPG was built in 1976. Only two copies of the SPG were built - with a gun from the Acacia SPG of 152 mm caliber and with a gun from the Giatsint SPG. The SPG "Object 327" was developed as a competitor to the Msta-S SPG, but, having turned out to be quite revolutionary, it remained an experimental SPG. The SPG was distinguished by a high degree of automation - the gun was reloaded in the standard way by an automatic loader with an external location

of the gun with the placement of the ammunition rack inside the SPG hull. During tests with guns of two types, the SPG showed high efficiency, but preference was given to a more "technological" model - 2S19 Msta-S. The testing and design of the SPG were stopped in 1987.

The name of the object "washer" was unofficial. The second copy of the SPG with the 2A37 gun from the SPG "Giatsint" has stood at the proving ground since 1988 and is preserved in the museum of the PO "Uraltransmash".

There is also a version that the prototype of the SPG presented in the photo is the only mock-up image, which was also worked out on the topics of "object 316" (the prototype of the SPG " Msta-S "), "object 326" and "object 327". During the tests, guns with different ballistics were installed on the rotating turret-platform. The presented sample with the gun from the SPG "Giatsint" was tested in 1987.



Experimental self-propelled artillery unit "object 327" (photo from the archive of Bars501, <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum/> ).





Experimental self-propelled artillery unit "object 327" in the museum of "Uraltransmash" (photo from the archive of dizel153624, <http://rcforum.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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## RT-25/8K97 (project)

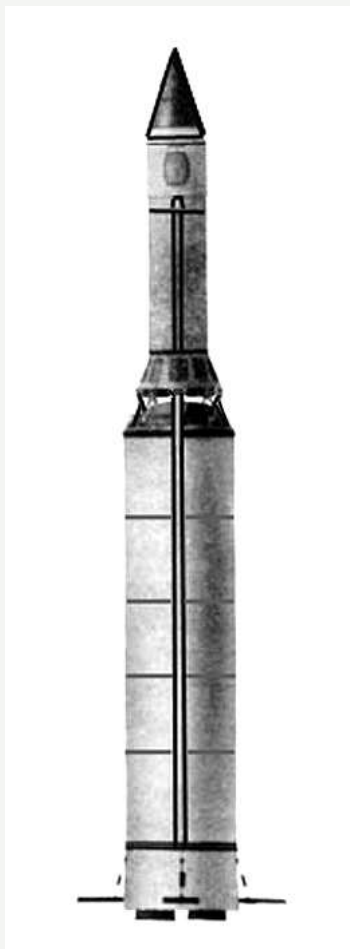
**DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)**

**RT-25/8K97 missile**

★★★

Medium-range ballistic missile project. By the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 316-137 of April 4, 1961, OKB-1 of General Designer S.P. Korolev was appointed the lead design bureau for the creation of a stationary missile system with a solid-fuel ICBM RT-2/8K98 with a single-block warhead. The same Resolution also provided for the development of medium-range ballistic missiles with the unification of missile engines based on the engines of all three stages of the RT-2 ICBM - the engines of the 2nd and 3rd stages of the ICBM were planned to be unified with the engines of the RT-15/8K96 medium-range missile, and the engines of the 1st and 3rd stages of the ICBM were to be unified with the solid-propellant rocket motors of the RT-25/8K97 medium-range missile. S.P. Korolev was appointed Chairman of the Council of Chief Designers for both the RT-2 ICBM and the RT-15 and RT-25 MRBMs. The direct development of the RT-25 missile with a complex of ground equipment was carried out by SKB-172 of the Perm Machine-Building Plant named after V.I. Lenin (now NPO Iskra), the chief designer was M.Yu.

From 1961 to 1963, 10 firing bench tests of the second stage engines of the RT-25 missile and 13 firing bench tests of the first stage engines were conducted. In 1963, SKB-172 was tasked with developing the cruise engines of the first and third stages of the RT-2 missile based on the first and second stages of the RT-25 missile.



Alleged projections of the RT-25 missile ( <http://militaryrussia.ru> , 2013)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.01.2013 16:34:07

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### Tiger-M VPK-2331

**DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)**

**"Tiger-M" VPK-2331**

★★★

Armored car / special transport vehicle (STS). The prototype of the car was released on the basis of the STS "Tiger" GAZ-2330 in 2009. In 2010, the prototype successfully passed tests at the 21st Research Institute of the Ministry of Defense of Russia, and by the end of 2010, deliveries of a trial batch of cars to the Russian Armed Forces began. In 2011, serial production began at the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant for the Russian Armed Forces.

In December 2011, information appeared in the media, confirmed by the management of Military-Industrial Company (MIC, Moscow), that in 2014, purchases of Tiger and Tigr-M cars for the Russian Armed Forces would be terminated. As of December 2011, more than 500 cars have been produced in various modifications: for the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, FSB, FSO, excluding exports. The Russian Ministry of Defense currently operates about 200 vehicles, of which more than 30 are in the "Tiger-M" modification with a Yaroslavl engine.

Special thanks to the user <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum> Hard Boiled for informational assistance.





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SBM "Tiger-M" VPK-233136 at the exhibition "Interpolitex-2012", October 23-26, 2012 (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net/> ).



"Tiger-M" VPK-233114, Buynaksk, spring 2011 ( <http://military.tomsk.ru/forum> ).



Prototype "Tiger-M" VPK-233114, 2009 ( <http://milindcom.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 08.11.2012 17:09:46

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### 9K714U / 9K717 Oka-U - SS-23 SPIDER-B

#### **DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)**

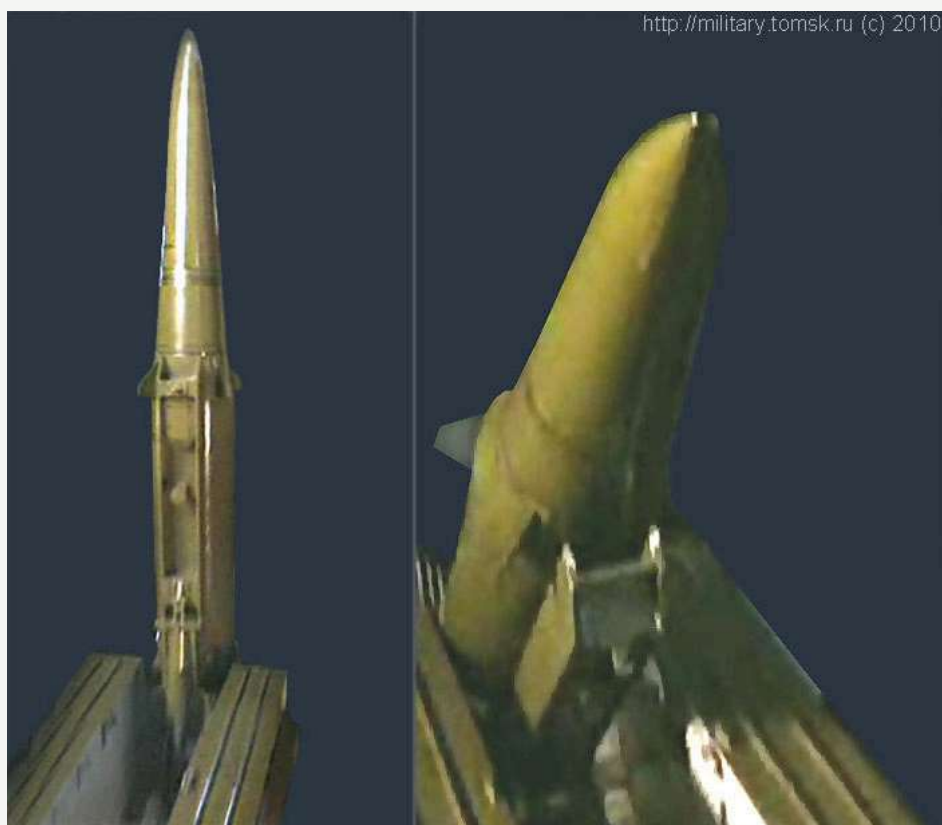
Complex 9K714U / 9K717 "Oka-U", missile 9M714U - SS-23 SPIDER-B / KY-19

★★★

Operational-tactical missile system of the army level. Developed by the Design Bureau of Mechanical Engineering (Kolomna) on the basis of the 9K714 Oka system. Chief Designer - S.P. Nepobedimy. Development of the modernized version of the Oka system was started in 1982 by the Design Bureau of Mechanical Engineering together with TsNIIAG. It was supposed to accept the new system into service to replace the OTR OKA. The missile was equipped with a guided warhead with aerodynamic rudders and a radar homing head. According to unconfirmed data, it was supposed to redirect the missile of the system in flight. The use of the missile was supposed to be part of a reconnaissance and strike system together with the M-55 reconnaissance and target designation aircraft or the A-50 AWACS aircraft. In the period 1983-1985, the development of the system was carried out at an accelerated pace. As of 1987, tests of the system's equipment were underway. The launch of the complex into serial production was supposed.

After the conclusion of the INF Treaty, it was planned to conduct research and development to reduce the range of the Oka-U complex, to improve the homing systems and to accept the complex into service. The complex was identified by US satellite intelligence data as KY-19 when launched from the Kapustin Yar (KY) test site. The GRAU indexes are presumptive (!).

Special thanks to "Pensioner" ( <http://russianarms.ru> ) for assistance in preparing materials.



<http://military.tomsk.ru> (c) 2010

Model of the 9P74 SPU of the Oka-U complex with a missile (processing of frames from the documentary films "Strike Force", TV).



Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.08.2011 22:15:03

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## SBRM

### DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)

**SBRM** Service and combat reconnaissance vehicle. Developed by NPO Strela (Tula) of the Almaz-Antey Air Defense Concern for the Omyleniye-1 R&D project, general designer N.A. Zaitsev. The contract for the development of the SBRM was concluded in February 2010 for 51 million rubles. Preliminary tests of the SBRM were completed in 2012. It was first presented to the public at the Engineering Technologies-2012 exhibition (Zhukovsky, June 27, 2012). The customer of the SBRM is the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. The vehicle is intended to equip reconnaissance units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The SBRM is equipped with various reconnaissance means: an optical-electronic system (OES), a radar station (RLS), a remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), reconnaissance and signaling equipment, and an acoustic shot detection system.

★★★





Service and combat reconnaissance vehicle with a set of equipment. Exhibition "Technologies in mechanical engineering-2012", Zhukovsky, June 27, 2012 (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.07.2012 06:24:02

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## 152mm howitzer D-1

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

D-1 - M1943



152-mm howitzer. The howitzer was developed by OKB-9 of Artillery Plant No. 9 (Sverdlovsk), chief designer - F. F. Petrov. The D-1 howitzer is the first weapon developed by the Design Bureau of Plant No. 9 (index "D"). The weapon was designed to reinforce troops with heavy artillery to break through enemy field defenses. The howitzer was created by placing the barrel of the pre-war [152-mm howitzer M-10](#) (1938), equipped with a two-chamber muzzle brake, on the carriage of the 122-mm howitzer M-30. The development was carried out in 1942. The development was approved by the USSR People's Commissar of Armaments D. F. Ustinov. On April 12, 1943, the State Defense Committee decided to produce five prototypes of the D-1 howitzer by May 1, 1943. The howitzer was accepted into service on August 8, 1943. A total of 1,047 guns were produced by several artillery factories by the end of the war.





152 mm howitzer D-1 in St. Petersburg (photo - Dmitry Panov, <http://pomniti-nas.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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